

development. Because our Navy cannot remain off of Haiti's coast forever, we must work with the Haitian government to rebuild the capacity of Haiti's medical system. Although this mission will take time, I am confident that Haiti will build their health care system back to be more comprehensive and robust than before the earthquake. This will be an especially critical part of the Haitian government because the thousands injured by the earthquake will need long-term medical care.

Recently, I proposed a plan that would increase the ability of the U.S. to assist Haiti in its efforts toward reconstruction and stabilization to Dr. Rajiv Shah, the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This plan would create an oversight position within the USAID that would coordinate and regulate faith-based and non-profit organizations operating in the reconstruction efforts in Haiti. I also recommended the creation of a U.S. civilian corps, an extension of the American Peace Corps, that would be tasked the specific mission of assisting reconstruction efforts in Haiti. This civilian entity would serve as a supplemental contingent which could be incrementally dispatched as needed by U.S. Government agencies or nongovernment organizations.

Once again I stand in solidarity with the people of Haiti and will do everything in my power to assist them with rebuilding their country and livelihoods. I am proud of our first responders, and pledge that America's long-term commitment to Haiti will live up to the standard that the first responders set.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1048, which would commend the efforts and honor the work of the men and women of the USNS *Comfort* and the United States Navy who assisted those affected by the earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010.

Madam Speaker, in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake that wrought devastation upon our friends and neighbors in impoverished Haiti, President Obama pledged the "unwavering support" of the United States and a "swift, coordinated and aggressive effort to save lives and support the recovery."

Today we recognize some of those who have worked tirelessly to fulfill that pledge.

The USNS *Comfort*, a *Mercy*-class hospital ship, has previously been deployed to support Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Operation Sea Signal, Operation Uphold Democracy, Operation Noble Eagle, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Joint Task Force Katrina, Operation Continuing Promise, and now Operation Unified Response to support relief efforts in Haiti.

The *Comfort's* 550-person medical staff includes trauma surgeons, orthopedic surgeons, head and neck surgeons, eye surgeons, obstetricians and gynecologists. As of January 24, 2010, the medical staff had performed over 100 surgeries. By January 25, the ship's staff had saved the lives of 98 percent of the ship's patient population.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, which expresses our deepest condolences to the victims of the tragic earthquake; our solidarity with Haitians, Haitian-Americans, and all those who have been affected by this natural disaster; our commendation of all who have contributed to relief efforts; and, in particular, and our recognition of the invaluable efforts of those life-

savers on the USNS *Comfort* and in the United States Navy who have provided critical immediate assistance to those suffering as a result of the earthquake.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I strongly support H. Res. 1048, a resolution commending the efforts and honoring the work of the men and women of USNS *Comfort* and the United States Navy in response to those affected by the earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. I would also like to thank Representative TIM MURPHY for introducing this piece of legislation.

Before the earthquake hit Haiti, the country was already in recovery from a string of hurricanes and tropical storms, food shortages and rising commodity prices, and political instability. These problems were compounded when a 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit the country of Haiti, erasing any recovery efforts done prior to this catastrophe.

Estimated casualties were reported to be over 150,000 and Haiti withstood millions in damages to the country's infrastructure. It has been reported that 3,000,000 of Haiti's population were directly affected by the disaster, and as a result, one third of the existing population is displaced.

Immediately following this tragedy, President Barack Obama vowed the "unwavering support" of the United States and pledged a "swift, coordinated and aggressive effort to save lives and support the recovery in Haiti." Days after the earthquake, the United States Navy responded to President Obama's request and delivered aid. The crew of the USNS *Comfort* provided 24-hour service to hundreds of critically ill men, women and children patients. Our Navy medical personnel on USNS *Comfort* saved the lives of 98 percent of the ship's patient population, which holds a capacity of 1,000 patients, and successfully performed 100 surgeries as of January 24, 2010.

Due to the limited resources for critically ill patients, the USNS *Comfort* medical staff often find themselves making grave decisions in terms of the use of their existing resources. President Obama's pledged support of \$100 million in humanitarian aid will go a long way toward supporting their efforts.

I commit my full support to H. Res 1048 and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this piece of legislation.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, we have no further requests for time. I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCMAHON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1048, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was commu-

nicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

BILLY'S LAW

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3695) to authorize funding for, and increase accessibility to, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to provide incentive grants to help facilitate reporting to such systems, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3695

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Help Find the Missing Act" or "Billy's Law".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL MISSING AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, through the Director of the National Institute of Justice, is authorized to maintain public databases, known as the "National Missing and Unidentified Persons System" or "NamUs", to contain missing persons records and unidentified remains cases for purposes of assisting to identify missing people and solve cases of unidentified human remains. All functions, personnel, assets, liabilities, and administrative actions applicable to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System carried out by the National Institute of Justice on the date before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be transferred to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System authorized under this section as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,400,000 for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

SEC. 3. SHARING OF INFORMATION BETWEEN NCIC AND NAMUS.

(a) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—Not later than the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date the online data entry format is updated under subsection (c), the Attorney General shall, in accordance with this section, provide for information on missing persons and unidentified human remains contained in the NCIC database (as defined in section 7) to be transmitted to, entered in, and otherwise shared with the NamUs databases (as defined in such section) and for such information contained in the NamUs databases to be transmitted to, entered in, and otherwise shared with the NCIC database.

(b) RULES ON CONFIDENTIALITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (in this Act referred to as the "FBI"), shall promulgate rules pursuant to notice and comment that specify the information the Attorney General may provide from the NCIC files to the NamUs databases for purposes of this Act. Such rules shall—

(A) provide for the protection of law enforcement sensitive, confidential, and private information contained in the NCIC files;

(B) be promulgated only after the Director approves recommendations by the Advisory Policy Board of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the FBI;